





## Pen Notes.

The Indiana Live-Stock Sanitary Commission has issued an order to the railway companies requiring them to disinfect all stock cars coming into the State to guard against hog cholera.

In a good many instances where skim-milk has been fed to swine together with some grain at average prices the man feeding it has been able to get back 25 cents per 100 pounds for the skim-milk.

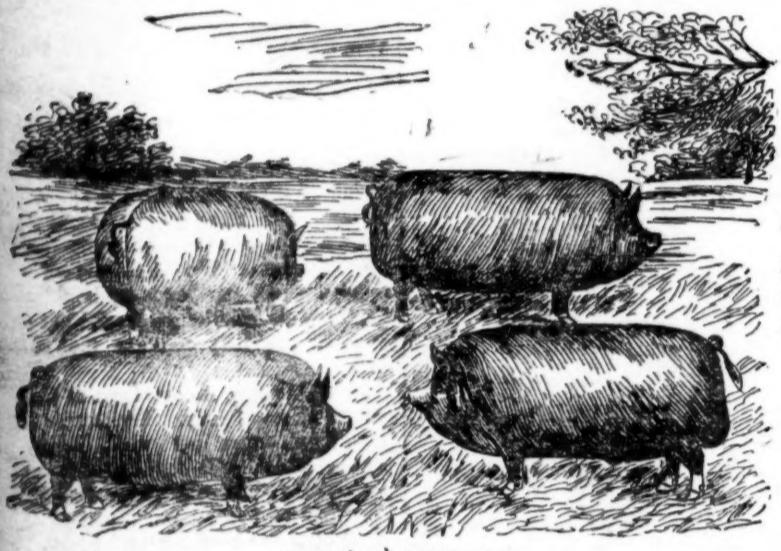
The South is showing a deep interest in fine hogs. The highest priced boar sold at auction, King Medium, went to Oliver Lippencott, Jr., Waco, Tex., and the highest priced sow, Council's Beauty, sired by Harold, by Hadley, by One Price, bought by W. C. Ellis, Terry, Miss.

At farrowing time the sow must be well looked after. See that she has a warm, dry place, with plenty of good straw to make her nest. Straw taken from a manger after being picked over by the horses is good, for the little pigs often get tangled up in long straw.

Great care should be taken not to feed the young pigs sour milk or sour food from the swill barrel. It will derange their digestion. They will not be nourished sufficiently by it, and it is almost certain to produce disease, which will work much harm, and it may be will cause the death of the pigs.

## Thumps in Pigs.

One of the most effective ways of saving the affected usually where the litters



WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS.

Bred and shown by W. G. Riley, Thorntown, Ind.

This herd won at the Columbian Exposition: Boar under six months, fourth premium; sow under six months, first and third; boar and three sows under one year, second; boar and three sows under one year, bred by exhibitor, first; four sows, get of same boar, third; four pigs under six months, produced by same sow, first.

If the new pigs seem to want to lie in their nests and get very fat, you must guard against thumps. Get in and drive them out of the nest about twice a day, and shut them out for a short time and they will run around and take plenty of exercise. The pigs will begin to eat when about three weeks old.

It has been proven time and again that the younger the pig is the more he makes out of the feed consumed; that each day added to his life increases the cost of pork made. Hence it follows that the sooner he can be made to reach 100 or 200 pounds the cheaper it will be done.

It has been demonstrated that the sow while suckling will make pork as cheaply, counting her keep, as the pigs will make it after they are weaned. The difference is so slight between the two that it is not worth counting; consequently the keep of the sow is not charged against the pigs during this time.

It is reported that hog cholera is raging in England. For four weeks of January 1896 outbreaks were reported, in accordance with the disease of animals act, as against 354 in 1895 and 245 in 1894. The number of swine slaughtered as diseased or exposed to infection was 6,811 this year, compared with 1,979 the first four weeks of 1895 and 3,662 the same time in 1894.

Care of Farrowing Sows.

As soon as the sow shows by her movements that she is about to farrow, the attendant should be on hand. It is well to visit the hog house late at night when the farrowing season is near, as farrowing often takes place at night than in the day, and this watchfulness is particularly necessary in cold weather.

When a pig lingers in the nest while the others are nursing, that means it is afflicted with thumps. You can cure them by first injecting its bowels thoroughly with warm water containing a small amount of soap or glycerine, and be sure you remove all the material from the lower bowel; afterwards give a teaspoonful of castor-oil every three hours until it passes. The next day they will nurse all right and will continue to go right along with the business."

Prizes for Shropshires.

When two Eitters are reared a year the weaning should take place at an age not later than seven or eight weeks. Where but one litter a year is reared the sow should be allowed to wean the pig herself. This she will do at the age of about three months. When the pigs are weaned by removing them from the sow it may be well to reduce her food for a day or two beforehand to retard the milk flow. She may then be taken quite away from the pigs and kept away for several days. She should not be where she will hear their cries, for then the maternal instinct will continue in exercise and her milk will not dry up nearly so readily.

## Stable Talk.

When cornstalks are cut in pieces about an inch long there is danger in feeding them to horses, for when frozen they are as hard and sharp, almost as wood. When cut cornstalks are piled in large heaps before freezing weather begins, they will heat enough to prevent this danger. Stock also like these partly-cooked cornstalks, as the heating undoubtedly makes them more digestible.

All for 10 Cents.

Prizes for Shropshires. The American Shropshire Association has offered very liberal prizes for exhibits of this breed at many of the State fairs this year; \$75 each at the Ohio

Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, and \$50 at many of the other State fairs. They also offer like liberal prizes at the fairs in Canada and Manitoba. A circular has been issued giving the conditions and details under which those liberal prizes are offered. These offers will attract wide attention and aid greatly in bringing out the very best of the breed. The Secretary, Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, will send the circular to all interested.

## Treatment of Ringbone.

Ringbone is not in itself a serious disease, if it can justly be called a disease at all. It is an irregular growth of bony matter around the coronet, or the ankle joint of the horse. If there is no inflammation there is no soreness, but there may be some stiffness of the joint which is an impediment to its proper motion. When there is conspicuous lameness, the joint will be found hot, and tender to pressure, and then the severe pain will be apt to affect the general health of the animal by impairing its rest. It is incurable, for the reason that the growth of bone cannot be removed, unless the inflammation may be, and ease given by the right treatment. If there is no excess of bone, but merely soreness on pressure of the coronet, especially at the sides, it is curable by the use of blisters applied as soon as the heat has been removed by cold bathing and wet bandages, which will be increased in effect by adding salt to the water. Then rest will complete the cure. When the bone has become distorted by the deposit of soft cellular bony tissue, this same treatment is resorted to until the pain is removed, though the foot will be relieved by the use of a high-heeled shoe and a short toe, if the horse walks with the toe on the ground, and the reverse if he walks on the heel. This disease is hereditary, and an animal suffering from it should not be used for breeding. In choosing a sire this should be inquired into, and only a perfectly sound animal be used. Of course, this also applies to the mare, even to a greater degree.

## The Smallest Oxen in the World.

One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologist as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding 30 inches in height. One sent to the Marquis of Canterbury in the year 1891, which is still living and is believed to be somewhere near 10 years of age, is only 22 inches high and weighs but 109 pounds. In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across country with express matter and other light loads, and it is said that four of them can pull the driver of a two-wheeled cart and a 200-pound load of miscellaneous matter 60 or 70 miles a day. They keep up a constant swinging trot or run, and have been known to travel 100 miles in a day and night without either food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of miniature cattle. They have been known on the island of Ceylon and other Buddhist countries for more than a 1,000 years.

## Young Calves.

As soon as the calf is born it should be put into a large room with low partitions, in the full rays of the sun all through the day, and not in a dark, close pen, away from the sun and good air, and never cleaned out from fall to Spring. Now you have got the pen, be sure and keep it well littered with straw. The pen, or pens, should open into a yard, so they could run out and in when the weather is suitable, with free access to water; and, above everything else, give them a boundless amount of pure air.

As soon as the calf is born it should be drawn with milk it will, and then milk the cow clean for two or three days; then teach it to drink the milk warm from the cow for two weeks, then begin to feed skim milk with a handful of wheat bran, and increase the quantity of bran as it grows older, and then add about one-half ground oats. Give this until about seven months old. One thing I wish to speak of is, which is very much better, and saves much time: Heat the water and temper the milk with the hot water. By so doing it is sure to get an even heat every time, and it is very important for the calf to have more bulk.

H. G. ABROTT.

## A Flock of Rabid Sheep.

A curious sight was witnessed at Moway, Pa. It was no less than a flock of mad sheep. The sheep were the property of James Kelso, a wealthy farmer. They at first appeared to be restless, and afterward took a great dislike to water. They soon showed unmistakable signs of hydrophobia, and snapped at each other and made a queer noise that somewhat resembled the growling of a dog. One of them chased a woman who was passing in the road, and compelled her to climb a fence for safety. Eleven of them appeared to be in such a condition that it was deemed advisable to kill the entire lot, and this was done. It was found that each one of the sheep had been bitten.

## Cleanse

Your blood now by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the best Spring medicine. It thoroughly expels all taints of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Humors, and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills cure Liver Disease; easy to take, easy to operate.

All for 10 Cents.

The American Shropshire Association has offered very liberal prizes for exhibits of this breed at many of the State fairs this year; \$75 each at the Ohio

## GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

(Continued from first page.)

male and female insect, as well as the egg and egg-masses *a*, *b* and *c*. The pellicid locust has a rather wide distribution, occurring in California, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and other Western States. It occurred in immense swarms in California during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, leaving devastation in its wake. The flight of these pellicid locusts is quite different from that of the two other migratory species, as they do not rise to a very high elevation, nor do they fly so continuously. By a careful comparison of the illustrations it will be seen that this species is quite different from the others illustrated, nor does it resemble any of our native species.

The females of the pellicid locusts commence to deposit their eggs about the end of July, usually at least 14 days

after the males have begun to mate. The eggs are laid in the soil, in a shallow dish, in a part of the soil separated from the sowing by a partition under which the pigs are able to creep. As the mill is eaten, add to it a little crushed oats and wheat, half and half, making the mixture thin. Give only a small quantity, as much as will be eaten clean, and the dish licked over. Feed the sow all she will eat of ground corn, buckwheat, and wheat bran, in equal quantities, mixed with skinned milk, which is most desirable for a nursing sow. When the small pigs are weaned, continue this feeding until the meadow is ready when they will be pastured. A clover lot should be provided for them, and for a change another lot sown with oats and peas; the two may be used alternately. At the same time, the milk and grain feeding should be continued. It is indispensable that a sufficient water supply should be provided in the pasture, clean and kept clean, in a running trough into which the pigs cannot get to bathe. For this purpose a shallow flat bathing trough should be provided to take the overflow from the drinking trough.

Thumps in Pigs.

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## After Riley.

Fig. 27.—The Pellicid Locust. After Riley. Later than the other migratory locusts. Their method of doing so is entirely different. As a general rule they select for this purpose pasture land, road sides, or, by preference, clearings from which the stumps have not yet been removed, although the land has already been used for crops. In such places large numbers of eggs are deposited in the soil. Usually they are placed right upon the surface of the soil, where they are protected by the grass and by the rubbish found in such situations. Occasionally the eggs are deposited just beneath the surface, but only when the ground is sufficiently loose to enable the insects to do so. The eggs are about 4 mm. in length and 1 mm. in diameter; they are slightly curved and rounded at the ends (Fig. 20, *a*). They are deposited in layers, each with three or four eggs, which overlap and appear somewhat irregular, as is shown in Fig. 20, *b*. These diagonally overlapping layers are built up until an elongated cylindrical mass from 10 to 15 mm. in length is formed. This whole mass of eggs is protected by a waterproof covering composed of bits of earth cemented together with the frothy material produced by the mother insect at the time the eggs are deposited and arranged by her. One end of this protective layer of waterproof material is very thin, almost or entirely open, thus affording the young and weak locust an easy means of egress. Each cylindrical capsule contains about 20 eggs. In many places in which the grasshoppers have been very numerous, in a square inch of sod were found as many as six egg masses, which means 17,000 eggs to the square foot, enough to make crops in their vicinity a very problematical affair for 1896.

Has been stated before,

## THE ONLY METHOD

to reduce and destroy these injurious insects that promises success is the plowing of all the land in which eggs have been deposited. And in this case, as in so many others, where measures are directed against destructive insects, concerted action is all-important. If one farmer does this work in a careful manner, and his neighbor refuses, perhaps, to plow up a piece of meadow land filled with eggs, all the work of the farmer will be more or less performed in vain, as the careless farmer can breed upon his land

and, above everything else, give them a boundless amount of pure air.

Young Calves.

As soon as the calf is born it should be drawn with milk it will, and then milk the cow clean for two or three days; then teach it to drink the milk warm from the cow for two weeks, then begin to feed skim milk with a handful of wheat bran, and increase the quantity of bran as it grows older, and then add about one-half ground oats. Give this until about seven months old. One thing I wish to speak of is, which is very much better, and saves much time: Heat the water and temper the milk with the hot water. By so doing it is sure to get an even heat every time, and it is very important for the calf to have more bulk.

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# THE AMERICAN FARMER: WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1896.

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**THE AMERICAN FARMER.**

"O fortunatus natus sis et bona noris agriculturae."—VIRG.

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**TO ALL TO WHOM THIS PAPER SHALL COME.**

Greeting: This paper is sent you that you may have an opportunity to see it and examine it, with a view to subscribing. We ask you to compare its contents, objects, and price with those of other papers, and see if you do not come to the conclusion that you ought to have it; that you cannot afford to do without it. We can assure you that if you send in your name for one year that you will find it one of the most profitable investments that you can make.

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We will send The AMERICAN FARMER and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of the periodicals that we club with:

Name of Periodical.	Regular Price.	With the American Farmer.
Penny.	\$1.00	\$1.00
Our Little Men and Women	1.00	1.00
The National Tribune	1.00	1.00
American Gardening	1.00	1.00
Scientific American	3.00	3.00
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50	1.50
Monthly Illustrator	2.00	2.00
Allure Including Art Premium	5.00	5.00
Century	4.00	4.00
Scribner's	3.00	3.00
Atlantic	4.00	4.00
Forum	3.00	3.00
New England Magazine	2.00	2.00
North American Review	5.00	4.50
Review of Reviews	2.50	2.50
Review of Art	3.00	3.00
Outing	1.00	1.25
McClure's	1.00	1.25
Jessie Hiller Monthly	1.00	1.00
American Amateur Photographer	2.00	2.00
Art Studies	2.50	2.50
Obstetrician	2.00	2.00
Babyhood	1.00	1.00
Woman Monthly	1.00	1.00
Yankee Review	50	75
Frank Leslie's Budget	1.00	1.00
Pleasant Hours	1.00	1.00
for Boys and Girls	1.00	1.00
Waverly Magazine	1.00	1.00
Leisure Hours	1.00	1.00
Le Bon Ton	3.50	3.50
American Teacher	1.00	1.00
Our Little One and the Baby	1.00	1.00
Mother Priscilla	1.00	1.00
Peterson's Magazine	1.00	1.00
Arthur's Home Magazine	1.00	1.00
Overland Monthly	1.00	1.00
Macaulay	50	75

**IN BLOCKS OF THREE.**

**THE AMERICAN FARMER** expresses its appreciation of the work of its friends this year by seeking more and more to advance the interests of the farmer. That it may go into every farm household in the United States, we make the following offer for

**BLOCKS OF THREE:**

If you get two subscribers in addition to your own, three in all, we will send the three papers for

**FIFTY CENTS.**

IMMEDIATELY around Paris there are \$8,000,000 invested in the growth and preparation of mushrooms.

**Horticulture** is the name of a new monthly started at Cuyahoga Falls, O., and devoted to the cultivation of small fruits. It is neatly gotten up, and filled with practical matter. Price 25 cents a year.

There is nothing cheap or nasty about THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Library publications. They are all written or compiled by the best writers from the highest sources of information, and no pains are spared to secure their absolute correctness. They are printed in large, clear type, on fine paper, with artistic illustrations.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station had a recent experience with fire in a hay-mow, which, as stated in its bulletin, "While positive proof as to the origin of this fire may be lacking, the circumstances are such as that it seems safe to consider it spontaneous origin." The hay was second-growth clover and timothy, and thought to be in unusually fine condition when stored.

## THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

The last revision of the available statistics indicates that the wheat crop of the World in 1895 was 2,566,164,000 bushels. This was produced in the following countries:

	Bushels.
United States	467,102,000
Canada	57,460,000
Mexico	14,000,000
Total, North America	538,563,000
Argentina	60,000,000
Uruguay	10,000,000
Chile	15,000,000
Total, South America	85,000,000
Astro-Hungary	195,400,000
Italy	106,000,000
Spain	92,000,000
Portugal	7,000,000
France	339,129,000
Germany	110,000,000
Belgium	18,000,000
Great Britain	38,348,000
Ireland	1,100,000
Rumania	68,503,000
Russia	479,000,000
British India	234,379,000
Turkey	67,500,000
Persia	22,000,000
Japan	16,000,000
Belgium	18,000,000

Smaller countries of Europe and Asia enough to make up for the two continents a total . . . 1,861,298,000

Egypt . . . . . 14,000,000

Tunis . . . . . 7,500,000

Algiers . . . . . 24,800,000

Cape Colony . . . . . 2,542,000

Total Africa . . . . . 48,842,000

Australasia . . . . . 32,461,000

The total is only about 100,000 bushels in excess of the average for the last four years, but its distribution is different. In 1891 we raised 611,780,000 bushels, which was more than one-fourth the total crop of the World. Last year we raised only about one-fifth of the total. Last year Argentina raised 18,000,000 bushels more than she did in 1891; Uruguay 7,000,000 bushels; Rumania 20,000,000 bushels; Spain, 21,000,000 bushels; France, 120,000,000 bushels; Germany, 25,000,000 bushels; Russia, 170,000,000 bushels, and so on.

**THE SEED DISTRIBUTION.**

The outcome of the acrimonious discussion in Congress over Secretary Morton's action in discontinuing the free distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department was a mandate to him to resume the distribution, whereupon the Secretary sent out, March 18, an invitation to the seedsmen of the country for bids to supply the Department at Washington, before April 15, with about 300 tons of seeds, made up in such a way as to supply each Senator, Representative and Territorial Delegate with 15,000 packets. These were to be filled with the seeds of the best varieties of common vegetables, and 1,000,000 of the packets were to be choice flowering seeds. The specifications said:

Each packet must have printed upon its upper surface the name of the variety of seed and direction for properly planting the same; also the following: "Governmental and Congressional Seed Distribution." The packets must be tied up into packages of 15 packets each. Each package of 15 packets will be of such varieties as the Chief of the Seed Division may direct. These seeds must be true to name. They must be also up to the standards of purity and germination herein stated. They must be free from smut, bunt, ergot, eggs and larvae of insects, and the seeds of dodder, wild mustard, wild flax, Russian thistle, Canada thistle, cockle, chess, quack grass, pennycress, and the like.

In the matter of agricultural products we would out-McKinley McKinley, and make a tariff so stringent that not a pound of wool, cotton, flax, hemp or sugar, not a dozen of eggs, not a bale of hay, not a bushel of barley or potatoes, not a can of vegetables should be brought into this country. In our 3,000,000 square miles of territory, with its wide diversities of soil and climate, we can easily raise all of the \$300,000,000 worth of agricultural products we buy abroad every year. It is an economic crime for which there is no excuse that we do not do so.

**THE SUMATRA TOBACCO PLANTERS**

take great precautions to prevent any seed being exported to America to ruin their best market. In spite of these our Consul at Singapore—E. Spencer Platt—has secured a small quantity of seed, part of which he has sent to Senator Pasco, of Florida, and part to Secretary Morton.

The proper basis of valuation of farm lands for taxation is the net income they will yield with ordinary tillage and range of prices. This is the basis applied to all kinds of manufacturing, and it goes even in the assessment of banks.

The old rule of thumb is disappearing

in all forms of production, and it must disappear from the farm. Exact knowledge and precise methods must rule everywhere, from the feeding-stall to the market place.

DURING 1894 the City of Bordeaux alone shipped canned vegetables to the United States valued at \$365,630. How nicely this money would have fitted in the pockets of our own farmers.

THESE conclusions that the Nebraska farmers have drawn from their recent experience are that they must have more irrigation, more alfalfa, more Kafir corn and more sugar beets. They are now second to California in sugar beets, and hope to be ahead in a year or two.

## BRIGHTENING OUTLOOK IN FLORIDA.

The freeze of Dec. 29, 1894, which destroyed 6,000,000 boxes of oranges, and the freeze of Feb. 8, 1895, which destroyed the trees that bore them, were terrible calamities to the Florida farmers, but they are learning to extract the honey from the bitterness. Previous to those misfortunes they had little thought of anything but citrus growing, and utterly neglected other rich possibilities of their soil and climate. They paid \$80 a ton for Western hay, and similar fancy prices for corn, cornmeal, and canned vegetables. They owed \$15,000,000 to Northern holders of the mortgages on their groves. Something had to be done, and they have succeeded beyond their expectations in doing it. They have found that they can raise an abundance of superior hay, and make money selling it, baled, at \$10 a ton. It is the same with corn. Strawberry culture has proved very profitable, and they have shipped this season 6,000 crates North from one station. Two young Englishmen who were ruined by the freezes turned their attention to raising cabbage. From three acres they have already shipped \$450 worth, and have twice as much left. Canning factories are going up to preserve vegetables left over after the early season ends. Florida can send watermelons to market two or three weeks ahead of Georgia at immense profit. Much attention is being paid to tobacco, and sanguine hopes are entertained of rivaling Cuba. Canaigre has been introduced and found very suitable to soil and climate. Profits of at least \$50 an acre are promised from it.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is unflinchingly of the opinion that every dollar's worth of agricultural products that our people need, and which can be raised on our own soil, should be raised here, and the money paid to our own farmers instead of foreigners.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is the cheapest agricultural paper in the United States, and it is as good as it is cheap.

NEW YORKERS expect a big crop of apples, peaches, pears and grapes this year.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that of the 467,103,000 bushels of wheat raised in this country in 1895, there was on hand March 1, 123,045,290 bushels, or 26.3 per cent. of the entire crop. Wisconsin and Iowa have the largest proportions of their crops on hand, or 44 per cent. California and the Southern States have very little on hand.

JEROME HILL, the big cotton dealer of St. Louis, is an advocate of the round bale, which he says would save from \$3 to \$4 a bale in the cost of marketing, and would greatly improve the quality of the cotton which reaches the market, and so put millions of dollars into the pockets of cotton men generally.

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ANTI-OPTION BILL DEAD.

The House Agricultural Committee Voted to Table It After a Warm Debate.

The House Committee on Agriculture decided March 11, by a vote of nine to six, to lay upon the table the anti-option bill.

The bill was practically the one fathered by ex-Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, and known as the Hatch bill. It has been under consideration for several weeks, and the meeting which decided its fate was a decidedly spicy one. Although the decision was reached practically by a party vote, the Republicans opposing the bill and the Democrats supporting it, Mr. Willis, of Delaware, did not vote with his party on the measure, and made a warm speech, in which he accused his colleagues of being in league with "the speculators and gamblers of Wall street," as he termed them. The vote to lay the bill on the table was—

July, 1892, he bought a nice little farm near Sibley, and Sept. 14, 1892, married Miss Maud Lott, of Gibson City, Ill. He then felt that he had settled down for business. He bought his first recorded hog in October of that year, but was a little in favor of the Poland-Chinas, and so started in with that breed. His friends persuaded him that the Berkshires were superior, and he changed to them, which he has never regretted. He bought his first Berkshire of I. N. Barker, and was so pleased that he has never bought any other kind since. He paid N. H. Gentry \$150 for his first boar—"Baron Duke," and has paid as high as \$100 apiece for sows. He has now 15 of as good brood sows as can be found anywhere, and has ready sale at good prices for all that he can raise. In 1894 he was elected Vice-President of the National Berkshire Record Association, and in 1895 and 1896 a Director.

L. N. JORDAN.

A Director of the National Berkshire Association.

## THE GARDEN.

## Pluckings.

No matter how far from market a farmer may be, he can grow a patch of strawberries and be sure of a market at home.

It is estimated that in Ventura County, Cal., alone, 15,000 tons of Lima beans and 7,500 of other beans are raised annually.

To American gardeners is due most of the credit of developing the tomato from its crude condition to its present beauty and glory.

Weds not as so many exhausters of the soil. They take up moisture and fertilizer, as well as do the plants. Hence none of them should be allowed to grow.

To plant sweet corn between rows of tomatoes is recommended as a trap for the tomato worm. The moth eggs of the tomato worm should be placed within its reach, ready at all times for its use.

A plant can take its nourishment only in solution, therefore both fertilizer and surrounding soil should be at all times fine, moist and mellow.

The loss from setting weak plants can never be overcome. The loss from careless setting can never be made good. The loss from poorly-prepared soil can never be recovered.

The first three commandments in successful fruit growing are:

Thou shalt not use poor plants.

Thou shalt not set plants carelessly.

Thou shalt not use ground until well fertilized and thoroughly prepared.

Neglect these three things and all the woes of a careless grower shall be thine.

When plants are received, keep them in a cool place until ready for setting. Remove all old leaves and cut back long roots and broken branches.

Never expose the fine, fibrous roots to sun, wind or heat. In setting, dip roots in water, spread as much as possible, and set in fine mellow ground, with earth pressed firmly about the roots.

The crown of the strawberry should be just even with the surface of the ground, neither too deep nor too shallow.

M. A. THAYER, Sparta, Wis.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are unequalled for clearing the voice. Public speakers and singers the world over use them.

## Culture of Horse Radish.

This root is a perennial, and is propagated by planting cuttings of the old roots, for when it is grown for market only the young roots are good for use; when older they are hollow and stringy and worthless.

Besides, such is the nature of the root that after it is matured it sends out a number of side roots or strings, which fill the soil, and thus stock it with the very worst of weeds.

The cuttings are made about four inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, and in planting them care is to be taken to set them top upward, or at the root becomes shapeless and worthless.

It is planted in drills 18 inches apart, and eight inches apart in the drills, making about 12,000 plants to the acre, which, when well grown in rich soil, will yield five tons of the dressed roots.

It is cultivated as carrots are, merely to keep down the weeds and the soil loose and mellow. It is harvested by digging up the roots, trimming them of side roots, which are saved for new planting, and washing them and tying them in bundles of five. But it is most commonly graded and bottled in vinegar and sold in that way to the grocery stores.

A small rotary machine, with a grater, like that for nutmegs, but much larger, is used to prepare the roots for sale.

As the root is perennial, it is not injured by frost, and for home use a few roots may be kept in a corner of the garden, where they will stay for a lifetime.

Read the advertisement on page 2, 100 pts given away, and write for particulars at once.

## Potash for Tomatoes.

Like its cousins, tobacco and the potato, the tomato loves potash. The Massachusetts Experiment Station has been testing the different forms of the salt. Different plots were laid out and dressed with equal quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. The quantities of each fertilizer used were 38 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 40 pounds of sulphate of potash, and 40 pounds of superphosphate. The comparative plots were fertilized with muriate of potash in place of the sulphate, the others being the same. The result was that the muriate of potash gave only 150 pounds of yield of tomatoes, against 647 pounds of yield given by the sulphate.

Very much the same difference occurred with potatoes grown in the same series of experiments.

As the muriate of potash contains chlorine and the sulphate contains sulphuric acid, the general results in this direction with plants belonging to this special family goes to show that the sulphuric acid is a more favorable plant than the chlorine.

Preparing Seeds for Planting.

The treatment of seeds for planting varies greatly, as the seeds may differ.

Some are infested by grubs, or the eggs of injurious insects, as the peas and beans, in which numerous young beetles—the so-called weevils—are to be found. These may be steeped in hot water at 100°, which will kill the insects without injuring the seeds, or they may be exposed to the fumes of sulphide of carbon, in a bottle or jar, for a few hours. This is done by pouring a little of the liquid—one teaspoonful is enough—into a jar, and then pouring in the seeds, closing the mouth of the jar tightly. Some hard-shelled seeds may be soaked in very hot water for a short time, or the hard shells may be scraped around on end, to cause the seeds to split apart. This is best done with a common jackknife and a block of wood with a few hollows made in it, in which to place the seeds while being

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for April, 1896.

The berry plant is a delicate little machine for the manufacture of fruit.

Form best results only best mechanisms can be used, and the operator should thoroughly understand their construction, care, feeding and management.

The fine, light-colored fibrous roots on every vigorous plant are the feeding mouths, or suction pipes, that pump up food and moisture from below.

The breathing leaves and feeding roots drink in life, health, beauty from sun, earth, air, and by the most secret processes in nature give us the most perfect combination of the useful and the beautiful.

Since plant cannot move about in search of nourishment, it follows that the best food and drink should be placed within its reach, ready at all times for its use.

A plant can take its nourishment only in solution, therefore both fertilizer and surrounding soil should be at all times fine, moist and mellow.

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M. A. THAYER, Sparta, Wis.

A breeder would have to have considerable confidence in his stock to give away \$1,000 worth as an advertisement and expect future sales to make it up. Willis Whitney of Salem, O., has faith it will work. See his advertisement on page 2.

RATHER HAVE THE EDUCATION THAN THE MONEY;

because, of his education he can make use daily, while his money may be lost or stolen from him. The sooner we can thoroughly educate the farmer boy, the sooner he will learn that it requires as much brains, or rather intellectual development, to run a farm as it does to stand behind a counter or at an office desk.

That all men are not equally successful in the management of affairs is impressed upon us at every turn of our existence. Two farmers dwell on adjoining farms, with land of equal fertility, and with chances equal in every respect. The one will prosper; his land will grow more fertile, his domestic animals will grow fat, his bank account will increase in a constant ratio, and happiness and prosperity will be written all over his features and over the features of every member of his family. But the other will shrivel up; his land will become too poor to raise soup beans, and a bank account will lie not only outside the pale of his experience, but outside the limit even of his dreams. The cause of this difference is in the men, not in their circumstances. It lies not in their bodies, but in their minds. The one has labored with his brain as well as with his muscles, while the other has labored with his muscles only.

SHOW ME A MAN

with a disciplined mind, a resolute will, and a good heart, and I'll show you a successful man every time. Education, when properly conducted, will develop the mind, purify the heart, and strengthen the will.

There is a great reason why farmers should be interested in education. No crop that is raised on the farm grows like a crop of intelligence. The intelligent farmer makes more money with less labor than the unintelligent one. An intelligent farmer is one that can write and keep his own accounts, one that reads and finds out what is going on in the world, one that knows something about the elements that enter into the composition of soil, grains, fertilizers, etc., and realizes that, while he is producing grain, meat, milk or vegetables, he is simply converting elements of the soil into forms that render them more valuable to man, and therefore more valuable, and hence more valuable.

I might show what the farmer has to do with the education in his own family; how he might train his children to habits of truth and honesty; how he might teach them how and what and when to eat and how to sleep; how he might form in them a taste for good literature, that would make them grow wise as long as they live. I might explain his duty as a voter in the selection of school officers, and much more, but each of these topics would make small papers in themselves. I close with the hope that I may live to see the day when the farmers of this country will be its most intelligent citizens, and when the farmers' schools will have introduced into them those branches of study which his business demands.

When Oats Should be Sown.

Oats need as long a growing season as possible, being best adapted to a cool climate. This grain succeeds to perfection in such countries as Ireland, Scotland and Norway, and, on this continent, in Nova Scotia, where the atmosphere is always damp and cool. As the latitude decreases to the South, the grain is light and chaffy. But much may be done by early sowing and good preparation of the soil to hasten germination and get ahead of the warm weather of the Summer. Thus it is best to prepare the land in the Fall and manure it through the Winter, so that the seed may be sown as early as possible in the Spring, and well covered, that the plant may get well rooted at the start. If this is done it will not be injured by the light late frosts. Of course, the best seed possible to be had should be procured. Not less than two bushels, or two and a half, of seed to the acre should be sown. It is quite possible to make a successful seeding of clover and grass with this crop, if the seed is lightly harrowed in with a sloping tooth harrow as soon as the oat sowing has been finished.

The Des Moines Incubator Co., of Des Moines, Ia., have been successful in winning in competition with other incubators last fall, premiums and medals of special worth, notably at the Mid-Continent Poultry Show held at Kansas City, November 27 to December 3, 1895—three in competition with America's leading incubators, some of them claiming never to have been defeated in a show, etc.

Successful were declared the victors, receiving first premium and medal. One special advantage point about the successful is the simplicity of their egg-turning device. They do not have to take the eggs out of the incubator to turn them.

The Des Moines Incubator Co. also manufactures the Eclipse Incubator, which is not as expensive as the successful, but gives very good satisfaction. They furnish a handsome catalogue, giving a great deal of information to poultrymen, on receipt of four cents. For this they should be addressed as above.

Peavine Hay.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I do not approve of the plan of cutting the vines and exposing them to the sun for two days, for the reason that in handling the leaves nearly all fall off and the main vine becomes hard by being exposed to the sun, and the stock will not eat them. The best plan for curing peavine hay I have tried is, after the vine commences to bear and some of the pods are half grown, to let the vines about five or six inches above the ground with a scythe. Take poles or rails; make a pen with a rail floor; build the pen about two feet high; fill this space with vines; lay another floor; go two feet higher and fill again with vines, till the pen is 10 feet high. Let the last course slope, and cover with boards to keep out the rain. When you wish to feed take out a rail or two at the bottom and let the stock to the hay. When this is all eaten take out another floor and let the hay above fall down.—JOHN H. EVANS, DeSoto, Miss.

P. S.—Don't be too hard on the Democrats.

## EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

## A Good Investment that Pays Better than Any Other.

[H. W. Bremer, Friedensburg, Pa. Read before the Farmers' Institute.]

This is a subject in which we are all deeply interested. We may trace the history of education from the earliest history of the world, and we find that very little attention has been paid to the education of the masses until the last 200 years, and still less attention to the education of the tillers of the soil until very recently. But, thanks to the organizations and the efforts being put forth for the elevation of the laboring classes from the condition of ignorance and servitude in which they have always been held by the educated classes, the existence of all the rest of mankind must depend upon the labors of the farmer. And why should he not help to rule, as well as serve?

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Without this holding back and retaining in the soil the moisture, there would be no crops. And what but the springing up of weeds, threatening to possess the soil!

With this surface mulch, secured by repeated and continued culture, the best of Fall crops were last season secured in sections where there was not rain enough in the whole of the growing season to wet down four inches. Intelligence—the making acquaintance with the fundamental laws under which vegetable growth is produced and sustained, said intelligence backed with energy and application, were the cause; successful crops the result. The masses possess not this acquired intelligence; observing not, considering not. After their crops are in they universally give subsequent culture to kill, destroy the weeds. So God afflicts the average farmer with weeds for his own good, and well may they say as regarding them, as said David of old: "Oh, God, in justice, in mercy, Thou has afflicted me; yes, and Thou does thus chastise me; and by these, Thy chastisements and afflictions with weeds, I am moved to assist the earth to bring forth in part." Where, with fully-acquired intelligence and that applied to the end of production, in place of "killing weeds," earth would be caused to bring forth in abundance.—Z. FAIRBANKS, Traverse City, Mich.

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## "WEEDY DELUSIONS."

## Weeds a Merciful Chastisement to the Farmer.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I cut the following from your last issue:



Oh, to be in England now that April's there,  
And whenever weas in England sees, some  
That the lowest boughs and the brushwood  
boughs.  
Rowan-tree boughs are in tiny leaf.

While the chaffinch sings on the orchard boughs  
In England now.

After the rain, when May follows,

And the white-thrush-builds and all the swallows

Hark, where my blossomed pear tree, than we—  
perhaps this is an exception.

thread shop an "Emporium," or a narrow little box of a room "The Palace Barber shop," or a stuffy small luncheon room "The Westminister" or the "Elite" or "Castle," or "Cottage," or some other extravagant title. It does not really seem as though the British were more modest than we—perhaps this is an exception.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson once gave as a list of 10 good books to put into the hands of little girls—"Little Women"; Miss Jane Andrews'; "The Seven Little Sisters who live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air"; Hawthorne's Wonder Book; Longfellow's Evangeline; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; Whittier's Snow Bound; Irving's Sketch Book; Cooper's Last of the Mohicans; Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten."

"The story of the Seven Little Sisters" will tell them a great deal about the planet that they live upon, and Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Last of the Mohicans will bring before them the story of the two other races that live in their country.

#### FASHION'S FANCIES.

The new shirt waists—for shirt waists are to be more numerous than ever—are bewildering in variety. The one pictured is made of lawn, figured in a fine blue and white, close Persian-like pattern. It is made with collar, cuffs, and the band down the front, of white lawn, decorated with a narrow band of insertion. This is one of the newest of the styles, and is pretty and trim looking.



The old favorites made with straight cuffs, buttoned in two places, with a high, turn-over collar, full fronts and a pointed yoke in the back, are as neat and stylish as ever, and are fashioned in ginghams, grass linens, percales, and heavy lawns.

Dainty shirt waists made with a ruffled front and with a ribbon tied around the throat for a collar with ribbons at the wrists for cuffs and a ribbon belt, will be made for dainty girls who like fluffiness.

Silk shirt waists are not so popular as cotton ones. Grass linen, embroidered in pink roses, striped with green bands, or in cut work or plain, is the best liked of all materials for shirt waists or for whole dresses, though, of course, one must have the other materials for variety.

Sleeves are full, and made after a Bishop sleeve pattern.

A pet sleeve nowadays is pictured in the cut. It is laid in pleats at the armhole, and drops over the elbow. It can be made elbow length for Summer frocks



and finished with frills of lace. It is a particularly pretty style for Summersilk and challis. It needs to be stiffened to make it set prettily.

Skirts are not quite so wide nor are sleeves quite so big as they were last Spring, which is something to be thankful for, even as tight sleeves and narrow skirts are to be dressed. Rather large sleeves and rather narrow skirts are the most becoming and, therefore, the most desirable.

Grass linens are quite the most stylish of all Summer materials, and tan color—their color—seems to be the most popular. Tan-colored gloves and tan-colored parasols are sold to match the linen, the gloves, in exquisite shades, and the parasols, with ribbons and ruffles and embroidery insertions galore, though the plain parasol, with a slender natural-wood handle, is as much liked as the more elaborate ones.

The grass linen itself is no longer the prim, denuo material of last year. It is now crinkled and striped, dotted, embroidered and frilled, and, though it is still inclined to be demure, there is a hint of gayety about it. Green is one of the prettiest of all colors to put with the soft tan color, but pink is very pretty. A grass-linen skirt, made very plainly, fitting closely over the hips and flaring at the hem, with a waist of green-striped gauze cloth, with sleeves of the plain, and a belt, collar, cuffs and rosettes of green satin, would be as handsome a Summer frock as one could wish, and one that might go to church on a Sunday into the most fashionable of congregations without a particle of fear.

The English sometimes use a very little word for a very big thing. A large restaurant where elaborate dinners and luncheons are served is called a "Tea shop" or a "Bun shop," which is quite modest of the British. We might probably hear this example, for it is quite the thing here to call a tiny needles-and-

A neat costume to be made of serge, tweed, cheviot, or any of the heavy materials, is pictured. The waist has lapels of the same material as the frock, but the vest, collar, and belt are of broadcloth. A stylish frock made after this fashion is of tan-colored tweed, made with a plain well-fitting and well-hanging skirt, with the waistcoat, collar and belt of a lighter shade of broadcloth, and with two small brown buttons on the belt and two on each cuff. The dress when made for slender women must not be fitted with darts, but the fullness for them should be drawn down in small gathers under the belt. The lapels

do. So there are a great many things gentlemen are not expected to do. If the process of voting or attending political meetings is derogatory to refined women, what is there in this consideration that is not equally applicable to refined gentlemen?

If our political atmosphere is of such a polluting, contaminating nature as to make the cheek of every polished gentleman to blanch with shame while escorting his wife and daughter to the polls, then, indeed, is it time to propose the political conundrum, "What is the difference?"

But give to his wife and daughter the right to go, and if he is a man he will go with them, and see to it that the process of voting is conducted under conditions and with environments which will make it decorous and unashamed and fit for the participation of any refined person.

So the emancipation of woman will act as a moral agency, instead of carrying with it demoralization.

Again, although we deny her the right to vote, let us try her equality with man.

Oh, well, you retort, has she not a father, husband, brother, or son to protect the interest she has at stake? But, then, are there not a great many who have no father, husband, etc., to whom they may look for protection?

"No Taxation without Representation" was the cry raised by our beloved forefathers and with these words inscribed on their banners they marched forward to fight to fight and win. With the identical words inscribed on her banner, with the sword of the Constitution in her hand, women are following in the footsteps of the patriots, battling with bigotry with the valor within and the courage without, but to conquer in the end. She has shown herself competent and qualified to vote, we have expressed a desire to vote, and I say let her vote.

To women may it be said:

"To thee the noblest gift,  
Do the right whatever betide,  
Haste not rest not confine past,  
God shall crown thy work at last."

—E. Fay, Centerville, Ill.

#### In Reply to Mrs. Mackey, of February Issue.

Now, if we recognize and admit these truths, we ought to look upon evil dispositions with different thoughts than those which are usually given to them. One writer, evidently in advance of his time, asserts that all crime and evil-doing is a disease, and should be treated as such, and in that other way.

It may not be safe to consider such temper and kindred faults of our children in this light, nor to consider that they may have been transmitted to them by some ancestor, as well as to believe that diseases of the body, such as consumption, are inherited, although scientists now claim that consumption itself is not inherited, but that the tendency towards it is, and that if the surroundings are conducive to the growth of the disease, then it would be quickly developed, but if not, then good health may be reasonably expected.

In other words, we may inherit a tendency toward a disease, but not the disease itself.

And so an ancestor may transmit to us a tendency toward an evil temper, and when anything arouses our wrath or crosses our path, then our friends are treated to an exhibition of temper not at all enjoyable. Therefore, when we realize that our little ones have this tendency, it is not best to avoid anything which will arouse this temper, and especially to avoid all teasing which would be likely to affect the child's write?

Quick-tempered children have been governed, and when, to such a manner that they seldom realized they had a temper at all; but this is the exception, and not the rule.

Frequently children are punished, or young people reprimanded, in such a way that an unlocker would naturally think "that parent certainly hates that child, or such tones and moods would not be adopted." The trouble is, corrections are too often given in a spirit of anger instead of sorrow.

The admittance in the Good Book, "And ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath," has a deeper meaning than many parents realize. A noted commentator says, upon that topic: "Cruel parents generally have had children. If punished with severity or cruelty, they will be only hardened and made desperate in their sins." And again: "Those who punish them do it from a principle of revenge. Those who correct them do it from a principle of affectionate concern."

Most of our young people need, at times, parental restraint, advice or correction, in order that they may develop a perfect rounded character, and such thought and wisdom is needed by the parent who acts wisely in the matter. But if love be the ruling motive such parents will not feel need of the Curfew laws, which have recently been adopted in a number of our towns, for such laws and rules are a sad reflection upon the home management and government in the towns where they are a necessity.—Mrs. O. W. CRAWFORD.

Most depend upon the mother, although the father would be, and no doubt is, as deeply interested in the welfare of his children as the mother; still, there is a closer sympathy existing between mother and child than between father and child.

A great responsibility rests upon the parents for their children. The educational foundation should be laid in the home, and that home should be made as pleasant as possible.

Home life must, attract not distract, if we would keep our children with us.

A mother should not have so much to do that she cannot take time to help the little ones with their lessons or answer their numerous questions. Better slight your housework occasionally than neglect the cultivation of your children's minds.

Most depend upon the mother, although the father would be, and no doubt is, as deeply interested in the welfare of his children as the mother; still, there is a closer sympathy existing between mother and child than between father and child.

A child should not be punished on the impulse of the moment. Always take time for reflection; learn to control your temper, and then if it is absolutely necessary to inflict punishment, do so in a sensible manner. Treat your children with kindness, treat them as equals. There is no happiness in a home without love; raise your children in the sunlight of love, and they will be sunbeams to you along the pathway of life.

"Suffer little ones to come,  
For they are not the cruelest;  
And touch them not with angry arms,  
And blessed them as he sighed.  
For he loved the little ones,  
And sent them to you with much to find  
That in his own despise,  
Which seemed to him unkind."  
—Mrs. M. C., Nebraska.

#### WOMAN'S WISDOM.

##### A Few Suggestive Thoughts.

It was not a mother's meeting, although mothers were doing a part of the talking, and not allowing the teacher and the fathers to monopolize all the conversation.

The talk had drifted toward the subject of a natural tendency of many young people toward a rather wild life. Said one gentle-voiced mother: "It seems easy for our young people to be good when at home and are surrounded by good influence, but when they are away from home among giddy young folks, then they are apt to be led astray, for they have not the moral strength for resistance which we older ones have."

Then another claimed that this tendency toward evil was probably often inherited, perhaps from ancestors more remote than father and mother, and that environments merely developed that which was latent in the youth's nature. And why may this not be true? We often hear these remarks: "John is like his Grandfather Smith; the same domineering traits, the same quick temper." Or, "Mary is just like her Aunt Ruth; the same loving, helpful disposition."

We utter these remarks unthinkingly, but there is truth in them.

Now, if we recognize and admit these truths, we ought to look upon evil dispositions with different thoughts than those which are usually given to them.

One writer, evidently in advance of his time, asserts that all crime and evil-doing is a disease, and should be treated as such, and in that other way.

It may not be safe to consider such temper and kindred faults of our children in this light, nor to consider that they may have been transmitted to them by some ancestor, as well as to believe that diseases of the body, such as consumption, are inherited, although scientists now claim that consumption itself is not inherited, but that the tendency towards it is, and that if the surroundings are conducive to the growth of the disease, then it would be quickly developed, but if not, then good health may be reasonably expected.

In other words, we may inherit a tendency toward a disease, but not the disease itself.

And so an ancestor may transmit to us a tendency toward an evil temper, and when anything arouses our wrath or crosses our path, then our friends are treated to an exhibition of temper not at all enjoyable. Therefore, when we realize that our little ones have this tendency, it is not best to avoid anything which will arouse this temper, and especially to avoid all teasing which would be likely to affect the child's write?

Quick-tempered children have been governed, and when, to such a manner that they seldom realized they had a temper at all; but this is the exception, and not the rule.

Frequently children are punished, or young people reprimanded, in such a way that an unlocker would naturally think "that parent certainly hates that child, or such tones and moods would not be adopted." The trouble is, corrections are too often given in a spirit of anger instead of sorrow.

The admittance in the Good Book, "And ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath," has a deeper meaning than many parents realize. A noted commentator says, upon that topic: "Cruel parents generally have had children. If punished with severity or cruelty, they will be only hardened and made desperate in their sins." And again: "Those who punish them do it from a principle of revenge. Those who correct them do it from a principle of affectionate concern."

Most depend upon the mother, although the father would be, and no doubt is, as deeply interested in the welfare of his children as the mother; still, there is a closer sympathy existing between mother and child than between father and child.

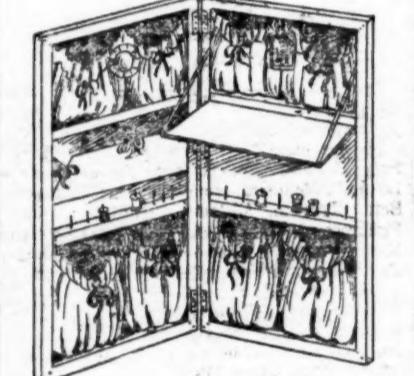
A child should not be punished on the impulse of the moment. Always take time for reflection; learn to control your temper, and then if it is absolutely necessary to inflict punishment, do so in a sensible manner. Treat your children with kindness, treat them as equals. There is no happiness in a home without love; raise your children in the sunlight of love, and they will be sunbeams to you along the pathway of life.

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#### THE SEWING SOREEN.

##### A Useful and Decorative Addition to Household Impediments.

A delightfully decorative and useful note in my lady's morning room, or a cozy setting for the corner of her bedroom, is the sewing screen, a gracious little affair combining all the comforts of thread basket, pincushion, needle case, work bag, catch-all and table. One such screen, which graces the bedroom corner in the home of a busy little housewife, is fashioned of yellow denim and a delicately-flowered yellow silk, and can be very easily carried out in any color by a pair of clever hands. The framework, which consists of two leaves 18 inches wide, is about three feet high and is covered from the outside and



#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

##### A Plea for it on the Ground of Justice and Right.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I notice in an issue of your valuable paper a long discourse on the Suffrage question. As this is a question of vital importance, it behoves us as a free and intelligent people to closely study its merits.

My friend C. E. views the question from an ethical standpoint. She graphically paints woman as the moral educator—the physical embodiment of all that is grand, noble, pure, and sublime. She tells us that in the home circle she is the pivot, or center, about which are clustered the members of the household; that she is the ideal standard of purity and is even the living example for her children; that she is the guardian angel, as it were, and my friend adds, she should not leave her home and home duties to be performed by others in public affairs.

Most assuredly not, and we do not grudge it. Our opponents labor under the delusion that the right to vote carries with it dereliction of duty; that if we bestow Federal citizenship upon women, they must, as a natural consequence, desert the kitchens to delve into the realms of politics. The fallacy of this is self-exposed, and requires no expostulation on my part; suffice it to say that the farmer, mechanic, etc., by virtue of the right which they enjoy are not lured from their "true sphere of action," though they are a very significant factor at the polls.

My friend states that "herefore men have taken all the care and responsibility of Government." This statement is misleading, as we know history records the fact that at the beginning of our national life, in the State of New Jersey, women had the right to vote, and when the Constitution of the United States; they voted twice for Washington, once for John Adams, and twice for Jefferson.

Many of our adversaries are so not "because of natural inclination to care for woman and shield her from the harder works of life," but because they fear that emancipation means political death to them; death to their infamous and discreditable intrigues; death to their political machines.

C. E. furthermore, states "that in no country are women treated with such deference and consideration as in this, and how would it better her condition to extend to her the right of suffrage?" True enough, women are treated with deference and consideration in this country, but it is not the same in other countries.

In many of the countries of Europe, women are not allowed to vote, and in others they are allowed to vote only in certain elections, as for instance, in France, where women are allowed to vote only in the election of the President.

Women in Germany are allowed to vote only in the election of the Emperor.

Women in Italy are allowed to vote only in the election of the King.

Women in Spain are allowed to vote only in the election of the Queen.

Women in Portugal are allowed to vote only in the election of the King.

Women in Russia are allowed to vote only in the election of the Tsar.

Women in Turkey are allowed to vote only in the election of the Sultan.

Women in Japan are allowed to vote only in the election of the Emperor.

Women in Australia are allowed to vote only in the election of the Governor.

Women in New Zealand are allowed to vote only in the election of the Prime Minister.

Women in South Africa are allowed to vote only in the election of the President.

Women in Norway are allowed to vote only in the election of the King.

Women in Sweden are allowed to vote only in the election of the King.

Women in Denmark are allowed to vote only in the election of the King.

Women in Austria are allowed to vote only in the election of the Emperor.

Women in



**ROPHIME COGOLIN,** generally known in the district as Master Trefume, had so often related the story of Uncle Sambuq and his fortune that he had finally come to believe it himself. The simple truth of the matter was that Peter Sambuq, a poor old soul who had given his parents no end of trouble, had shipped as an ordinary seaman on a three-master a few years in the year of grace 1848, and had never been seen or heard of since. These hard facts were too ridiculous simple for the worthy friends and relatives of the vanished Peter; they could not understand how anyone could set out for America without reaching that continent and making his fortune; so the worthy people gradually evolved the idea that Uncle Sambuq had gone and done likewise, and would one day return rolling in riches—of course, to die in due time and leave his fortune to them.

So the years rolled by, and Uncle Sambuq's fortune grew bigger in the imagination of his people. The older relatives died, and Master Trefume became heir to his uncle. Now, it happened one day that Trefume met a sailor whom he had made a year or so previously. This man had

said, "We can wait, and he knows it. He'll write again in a day or two."

He looked again at the envelope and noticed that it was addressed to "Monsieur Sambuq or Monsieur Cogolin." As all the Sambuqs were dead and he was the only Cogolin, it was natural that the letter should have been delivered to him, and the vagueness of the address did not inspire in the simple man any misgivings as to the fortune any more than did the brief note from the Embassy.

But, strange to say, the Ambassador omitted to write that other letter. As the time went on surprise deepened into anxiety; a veritable fever—a gold fever—took possession of them; they lost interest in everything, they could think of nothing but Sambuq's millions, and wonder what had become of them. At length their anxiety reached such a pitch that Trefume announced his intention of undertaking a journey to New York—a decision which met with the full approval of all concerned.

"I sha'n't be away more than a month—or two," said Trefume, "and the boy can look after the boat. A few hundred francs won't break us; besides, I know I shall be ill if I don't go and see what's going on over there."

I have said that everyone approve the decision. I may add that had it been otherwise it would have made no difference. When Trefume got an idea into his head it wanted some getting out.

He traveled to Havre and embarked on a vessel bound for New York. He knew absolutely nothing of the great city which he was approaching; he could not speak the language—he was as helpless as a child in a wood. He began to get very anxious, and looked around for somebody to confide in and obtain assistance from. He tried the under-steward, a fellow-countryman, but the latter was too busy to be bothered. Trefume, however, refused to be shaken off, and the under-steward, in desperation, glanced about for somebody to whom he could tell the persistent fisherman, and so get rid of him.

"Here!" he said, pointing to two of the passengers; "those are the men to help you. They know New York so well that they could find their way blindfolded anywhere in the city. Try them!"

Trefume looked at the men and thanked his compatriot heartily. He was delighted at the thought of meeting two people who were so well acquainted with New York. They were two shifty-looking Yankees, who had been left very severely alone on the voyage. He went toward the two passengers, after exchanging a word or two between themselves, walked away before he could reach them. Trefume walked after them, but they still avoided him and began conversing earnestly together. The fisherman hesitated; he thought they had something private on, and he did not wish to intrude. It never entered his head that they were avoiding him. He did not intend to lose his chance, so he continued to walk after them at a respectable distance. Two or three times, when he thought the moment opportune, he approached them in his best French, but was met with a scowl and a growl which made him retire. He put it down to American—or English—manners, and with a sigh he withdrew for a few minutes.

The two Americans were evidently much perplexed at the strange conduct of their fellow-passenger; they were worried about it, too; so, finally, they spoke to the under-steward concerning

thanked the under-steward, and dived into their cabin, from which they only emerged when the ship was actually alongside the quay. Poor Trefume looked for them in vain; they got off the steamer unobserved by him, and he was left to find his way about New York as best he could.

How he went through the rest of that day, where he lodged at night, he never knew. He began again on the following day, looking for the Embassy, asking the way in his provincial French, and being laughed at and treated with contempt as an impostor, until sick at heart, and thoroughly disengaged, he sat down on a doorstep and began to cry. Uncle Sambuq might have journeyed to his native country to die, and thus have made things easier for his heir!

After a few minutes he plucked up courage and determined to try again. He had just reached the end of the street when he saw one of the Americans to whom the under-steward had referred him on the steamer. He had changed his clothes and cut off his beard, but Trefume was positive that it was the same man.

"Monsieur, monsieur!" he cried, running towards the man.

Whether the man heard the words or



"HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT?"

not, he took to his heels as soon as he saw the Frenchman running.

"What!" said Trefume to himself, in an indignant tone. "This man knows New York as well as I know Endoume, and he won't help me! I'll see about that."

Away they went, the American and Trefume. In vain the former doubled this corner and that; his pursuer stuck to him until, thoroughly exhausted, the American took refuge in a bar and awaited the arrival of his pursuer.

"So I have you at last!" exclaimed the Frenchman. "Why did you run away and give me all this trouble? Now you must!"

"Hush!" interrupted the American, turning pale in spite of the violent exercise. "Don't make a fuss," he continued, in excellent French; "that will be no use. Come and sit down in this corner."

"Ah! that's better," thought Trefume. But he simply looked knowingly at the man and took a seat.

"I know what you have come to New York for," said the man.

"Good again!" thought the fisherman, but before he could speak, the American continued:

"We can arrange this little affair, can't we, with out further bother?

"Of course we can!" exclaimed Trefume, thinking still that the man was talking about Uncle Sambuq's fortune.

"That's agreed. Now, how much do you want?"

"My fair share, of course!" replied the Frenchman.

"I'll give you this pocket-book—it has 100,000 francs in French notes—I have not had time to exchange them for American money. They are good, you need not be afraid that they are bad or stopped. Will that satisfy you?"

One hundred thousand francs! It was an immense sum; but was it a fair share? How much was Uncle Sambuq worth?

"Is that my fair share?" asked Trefume, doubtfully.

"How much do you expect?" asked the other, irritably. "It was a good thing, but it wasn't a gold-mine, and there are several to share it. It's either that or nothing!"

"Well! I'll take it!" said Trefume, beginning to fear that he might lose all.

"Very well! Now, you have this on condition that you go back in the Bretagne, and the Bretagne starts in two hours. And remember, you have never seen me!"

"Done!" exclaimed Trefume.

The pocket-book was handed to him, and he scrutinized the notes. They were all right. He tried to explain it all to himself; he was not clear on some points; but the more he tried to think it out, the more confused he became. Only one thing was clear; he had succeeded in getting a good slice of Uncle Sambuq's fortune and was now a rich man.

They remained where they were for an hour, then the American went with him to procure a ticket, saw him safely on board, and watched him until the ship started on its voyage across the Atlantic.

Thus it came about that Master Trefume, having had the good fortune to be taken for a detective, became the heir of Uncle Sambuq, who had died penniless in a hospital a few weeks before!

As to Trefume, he was never able to arrive at any proper understanding of the affair, but he did not worry himself much on that head. Later on, when he had given up work and donned a frock-coat, he used to shake his head and declare, with much gravity, that in business matters those American fellows were far ahead of any other people. See how quickly they settled that little matter of Uncle Sambuq's fortune.—*Strand Magazine.*

"The Ambassadour doesn't say anything about the fortune," observed Trefume's better-half, wiping her eyes.

"I suppose you want him to tell us all about it straight off before the man is fully dead," replied Trefume, sarcas-

tic.

"THE TWO MEN DIVED INTO THE CABIN."

Trefume. The official was more busy than ever, but he was fond of a joke, and thought he might as well enliven the routine of the day by a little fun.

"You know that there has been a big robbery in Paris!" he said, in a confidential whisper. "Well, I wouldn't mind betting that this man is Jean Liroux, the cleverest detective in France, who is on the track of the thieves and has disguised himself as a fisherman from the south."

The two men looked at each other,

one large paper mill in Berlin, N. H., makes 30,000 feet of lumber into paper daily, or 25,000,000 feet every year.

## THE BIGWHA.

(For the leisure hours of readers, old and young. All are invited to contribute original sketches, poems, and short stories. Answers and names of solvers to this issue will appear in two months. An asterisk (\*) after a question means that the word is obscured. Address letters for this department: "Puzzle Editor," AMERICAN FARMER, 129 Washington, D. C.)

### ENUCLEATIONS—NO. 22.

187—JACAMAR	189—JOSTELLE
ADALINE	SEYLER
CAGLIAZ	SELVANT
ALIMENT	TERNER
MILESII	LESTRE
ANAMIEV	SPIRETE
RESTIVE	

188—Eldorado	189—Nurse

190—TAR	191—ANTES
CREUT	ATTRES
CREUSIEL	LAURE
FAUNASPERBE	ASTIGMATISM
RESUBLINE	TERAPIENS
TRICATS	SHAPING
LYAMS	STING
KAIM	LESS
	M

192—The ruling passion proves strong even	

193—M	194—X
CAT	AIN
DACES	ART
DYNA	METRES
CANASTOTA	AUTOGRATES
MACASSAROIL	XIRHOCHORIS
TECHON	MANAUS
STORIED	TEAKES
AIM	SOS
	N

195—The grand, illustrious Corsican, Napoleon Bonaparte.	

196—DIA	197—

198—Authors of word-forms: Rokeye (2), X. L. C. Ford (2), Gardner (2), Miss Fit, Mary Masker, Rex Ford.	

199—ENIGMA—NO. 24.	

NO. 213—CHARADE.	

MY FIRST was one of two,	
MY SECOND you find everywhere,	

Except upon the water.	
MY WHOLE we glibly say we'd fight,	

But would it both wise and right?	
MATTIE W. BAKER, Johnson, Vt.	

NO. 214—15—DIAMONDS.	

1. A letter. 2. In order to. 3. Tested, especially by tasting
---



Wanted a Square Deal.  
Dr. Kilsum—Now, Freddy, if you're a good boy and swallow this medicine, I'll give you a dime.

Freddy—Not much, you won't! Dad says you charge him \$5 every time you come here; so if you want me to help you out you'll have to go halves.—  
Puck.



The Cannibal Chief—We will open the ceremonies by stabbing the victim, then each in turn will drink his life's blood as it pours forth.

The Victim—It looks as if I am to be stuck for the drinks.—Truth.

Saved by His Wit.

Dr. Brown, of St. Louis, was walking home late one night, when he was accosted by a footpad.

"Gimme your money!" said the thief.

As quick as thought the Doctor turned, and, in an offended tone, said:

"What are you doing over here? Go on the other side of the street. I'm working this side myself."

With a muttered apology for his breach of etiquette, the would-be robber vanished in the darkness.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

C. O. D.

A young lady walked into a Mifflin town store, and after selecting a piece of cloth asked what it was worth. "Four kisses per yard," said the polite clerk. The young lady stood abashed for a moment and replied that she would take four yards. The cloth was cut off, nicely wrapped up, and handed to the fair purchaser, who received it with a smile and said: "Send the bill around to my grandmother; she will settle it." —*Phila. Times.*

Domestic Economy.

"What's this!" exclaimed the young husband, referring to the memorandum she had given him. "One dozen eggs, a pound of raisins, bottle of lemon extract, can of condensed milk, dime's worth of ground cinnamon and 50 cents worth of sugar. What do you want of all these things, Belinda?"

"I've got a dry loaf of baker's bread," replied the young wife, "that I'm going to save by working up into a bread pudding. I never let anything go to waste, Henry." —*Chicago Tribune.*



Parson (to youngster fishing on Sunday)—My boy, I'm surprised to find you here.

Youngster (innocently)—Do you know some other place where they bite better?

Why the Bloomer Girl Blushed.

A beautiful girl in white flannel bloomers and other fittings came bowling along a Dorsetshire road on a bicycle. Espying an agricultural sort of person sitting by the wayside, she pulled up, jumped off, and asked:

"Is this the way to Wareham, d'you know?"

"As to that," replied the lethargic tiller of the soil, with a shy glance at the rig-out, "I 'sposse it's all a matter o' taste, but my misses wears 'er petticoats outside 'em."

And the pace at which the fair one went off was a Zimmerman.—*London Sporting Times.*

Won by a Trick.

A sporting gentleman, who had the reputation of being a very bad shot, invited some of his friends to dine with him.

Before dinner he showed them a target painted on a barn door, with a bullet right in the bull's-eye.

This he claimed to have shot at 1,000 yards' distance.

As nobody believed him, he offered to let the price of an oyster supper on it. On one of his guests accepting the wager he produced two witnesses whose veracity could not be doubted to prove his assertion.

Since they both stated that he had done what he claimed he won the bet.

During dinner the loser of the wager inquired how the host had managed to fire such an excellent shot.

The host answered:

"Well, I shot the bullet at the door at a distance of 1,000 yards and then I painted the target around it." —*Pearson's Weekly.*

## THE CHILDREN'S SCRAPBOOK

### Japanese Lullaby.

Little blue pigeon, and fold your wings—  
Sleep to the singing of mother bird swinging,  
Swinging the nest where the little one lies.

Way out yonder I see a star,  
Every now and then I hear it calling—  
Calling and twinkling the night along.

In through the window a moonbeam comes—  
Little gold moonbeam with misty wings;  
All silently creeping, it asks: "Is he sleeping—  
Sleeping and dreaming while mother sings?"

Up from the sea there floats the sob  
Of the waves that are breaking upon the shore,  
While they were groaning in anguish and moaning—  
Bemoaning the ship that shall come no more.

But sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings—  
Little blue pigeon with mournful eyes;  
Am I not singing? See, I am awake—  
Swinging the nest where my darling lies.

—Eugene Field.

### The Bluebottle's Resolved.

Buzzing and gay in the early dawn,  
Fresh from a nap on the parlor wall,  
Out for a flight over garden and lawn,  
Feared no trouble and rendering no call,

    Cried he.

A lively, frolicsome, bluebottle fly—  
And his feet  
    Were small,  
    As his style  
    Was complete,  
    With his brain,  
    With his palate

With the mischief that laughed in his eye!

"What glorious fun I'll have today,  
When the baby's asleep and the nurse away;  
When Rover lies by the kitchen door;  
I'll awaken them both and make them roar!

    Cried the hark!

Cried the rolling, reckless bluebottle fly;  
    What a cry!

Said the fly:  
    There will be,  
    After me,  
    When I've done,  
    With my fun!"

And he wickedly winked his wee, wee eye.

Then I'll go and dance on grandpa's head,  
While he strung to boughs far away;

    And tickle his ear till he'll wish I was dead,  
    And over the dinner at table I'll play

    Back and forth,

And feast on cream from a freshly-baked pie.

    And I'll sup

From the lip  
    Of the mess  
    That may pass  
    All sweet things  
    Dinner brings!"

Quoth this riotous bluebottle fly.

But, alas! for the plane he had laid,  
And for the fun he had bested,  
For this fly soon lit in the golden shade,  
To escape the hot rays of the sun,

    And to dream

Of the sights that would meet his eye.

    When, unseen,  
    From the green  
    Of a limb,  
    Abide him,  
    On his head,  
    By a thread,  
    Fed a spider.

Who coolly devoured the bluebottle.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this gets inflamed it has a tendency to become thick and impeded, thus causing a partial deafness. This is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken away, the hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the ear.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send circular, O.

F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.

• Sold by Druggists, 75c.

### HANS.

### A Kindhearted Pole Who Loved Animals.

"Hans is a Pole!" How quickly the little "thinking-caps" of the children are put on, and then how the questions fly!

"What kind of a pole, mamma? A bean pole, a hop pole, a curtain pole?" "No; Hans is a young man!" "How odd! So funny, mamma; a young man!"

Then mamma takes the little questioners across the sea, to the country called Poland, and tells them about this country and its wonderful people. I am going to tell the children a little about Hans. This is not his very own name; his name is much prettier; but our hasty, hurrying, careless people cannot take time to ask foreigners about their names, and dub them anything that suits their fancy, much as do your kittens and dogs, even calling them by numbers. How would you like to go to Poland and be called number one hundred?

Hans works for a neighbor of mine, and I see him every day. He is very faithful and very polite. Last Spring he had the care of several calves after they were weaned. After a while one of the calves was sold, and went blating away from the barn. Hans said to the manager of the farm: "You hear dot?"

"Yes. What of it?" "Hans hear dot. Me sorry; me love dot!"

A kind heart stowed away under his forlorn jacket! Children, a lover of animals always has a kind heart.

A friend of mine made Hans a small present. Hans held out his hand, my friend took it, and Hans kissed his hand. My friend said: "Hans, why did you do that?"

"We always do dot in my country when we have gift."

Sometimes our little American tots forget to say "thank you," as they have been taught in their country.

Hans is away in Poland now. Some say he has gone after a Polish bride. I am watching a little house that is being prepared for them, and hope to have a wedding present all ready for the bride. I hope she will love America. Don't you? —L. R.

It is not often our best breeders of live stock give their finely-bred animals away, but on page 2 of this issue one of our advertisements makes this unheard-of offer. We want our readers who are in need of improved stock to take advantage of this. Write at once.

## THE DAIRY.

### Skimming.

Raise your own calves and you will have quiet and gentle cows.

The demand for first-class butter is to day greater than the supply.

The dairy business of to-day is suffering more from lack of good men than of good cows.

Never rush the cows from pasture to stable. Watch the dog and boy and caution them frequently.

It is claimed by good authorities that there is less danger of milk fever than any living physician; blossoms last month. We have heard of cases of young mothers who have suffered from this disease which he sends with a large bottle of this absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEPPER, P. O., 4 Cedar St., New York. When writing mention this paper.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.) Prof. W. H. Pepper, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician; blossoms last month. We have heard of cases of young mothers who have suffered from this disease which he sends with a large bottle of this absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEPPER, P. O., 4 Cedar St., New York. When writing mention this paper.

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